

# THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES : PEN ARGYL, PENNSYLVANIA

## BRANCH OFFICES

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The deposits of slate in the counties of Northampton and Lehigh, State of Pennsylvania, possess characteristics which, with the abundant supply and ease of working, make this material particularly adaptable to a wide variety of uses in building construction and for commercial and scientific purposes.

In order to develop the most efficient standards of extraction, workmanship, assembling, distribution and methods of installation, as well as to encourage the maximum production and use of slate, the majority of quarries throughout this slate district co-operate through one organization—THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY.

### Equipment and Production

The different member companies have thus been enabled to enlarge and modernize mills and machinery, to co-ordinate in producing slate for all types of installations either of the standards adopted or to suit any special requirements and to co-operate with architects, engineers and constructors in obtaining desired results.

This has also made it possible to constantly maintain a stock of standard sizes ready for prompt shipment.

### Inspection and "Pyramid" Brand Trade-mark

All slate produced by this group of operators is thoroughly inspected before and after working and given the name "Pyramid." This trade-mark is registered and can be relied upon as indicative of the best that can be produced through careful methods of quarrying and experienced workmanship. Specifications need only call for "Pyramid" brand structural slate to insure that excellence of product and service which is obtainable through THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY organization alone.

### Research and Service

In addition to the work of the Company's own service department, containing specialists in the quarrying and utilization of slate, the Structural Service Bureau of Philadelphia, as architectural advisor and structural standardist, has conducted a series of researches into the production, uses and methods of installation within buildings as best adapted to their occupancy. As a result The Structural Service Bureau has advocated the adoption as standards of certain

sizes, parts and details and has prepared data as to number, arrangement, accessories and preparatory work for the various slate installations.

This data prepared in co-operation with THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY, has been issued by it in the form of three Volumes, which contain eleven Chapters. These may be obtained by addressing the Company.

### The Purpose of This Catalogue

The Chapters, before mentioned, contain complete data on many subjects including grave vaults, electrical slate, and such uses.

In SWEET's, however, only structural slate products which are of direct interest to architects are included. The information, while in much more condensed form than in the Chapters, is complete on the products included, with necessary details and specifications given.

### Structural Characteristics of "Pyramid" Slate

Among the chief characteristics of structural slate from the Pennsylvania quarries are its fine, even grain, its uniform color, and its cleavage or fissility, which allows it to be split into slabs of practically any thickness.

The results of tests which are given in Chapter I show that slate is one of the least absorptive of Nature's products, having a mean absorption of only 174/1000 of 1% when immersed in water for 24 hours.

Slate is extremely tough and elastic, as manifested by its resistance to strain, shock, blows and the effect of settlement. Moreover, it will not contract or expand.

Further data in connection with the natural formation and quarrying of slate may be secured from Bulletin 586 of the U. S. Geological Survey.

### "Pyramid Penn-Mont" Slate for Roofing, Flagging, Flooring, Etc.

In addition to "Pyramid" brand structural slate we now furnish "Pyramid Penn-Mont" slate in all natural colors desired for roofing, flagging, flooring, steps and terraces. Information regarding the interesting textures and shades of "Pyramid Penn-Mont" slate may be obtained from this company direct or from any of its branch offices. For further information see pages 17 and 18 of this insert.

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*These pages contain but a few of the many slate products produced by this Company from the twenty-two famous quarries of "Pyramid" Slate*







## STRUCO SLATE -- A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING MATERIAL IN ANY COLOR

*Durability of "Struco Slate"*—The finish on Struco Slate is guaranteed not to crack, craze or peel. It is moisture and stain proof; highly resistant to acids, and under no circumstances will be unsightly or unsanitary.

For 12 years before its adaptation to slate, this finish was in use on wood and composition bases, for drainboards, toilet seats, golf balls, and other products where a hard, elastic, non-staining, non-cracking surface is a prime requisite. For all these purposes it has given entire satisfaction. Slate, during the tests, showed that because of its non-absorptive structure, it was peculiarly adapted to receive a finish of this sort.

*"Struco Slate" Is an Exclusive Product*—THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY has secured exclusive rights to the use of this finish on slate. It has arranged for the colored finishing of slate to be a separate branch of its production, and has adopted "Struco Slate" as its trade-marked name for this material.

"Struco Slate" is marketed as a separate product, without conflict with natural slate in its many diversified uses.

*Where "Struco Slate" Is Used*—"Struco Slate" can be installed wherever the slate is not subjected to abrasive action, being specially recommended for shelving, wainscoting, trim, and for toilet, shower and urinal stalls.

*Standard and Special Colors*—"Struco Slate" will prove

especially useful for installations where color harmony is essential, for it can be manufactured in a wide range of solid and "spattered" colors and also in special colors, without any additional expense.

However, too much emphasis cannot be placed on the fact that this Struco finish, wherever installed, is utilized merely to lend added beauty to the natural slate. Many materials require some sort of surface coating to protect them, but on structural slate the new finish, although lightening the color, merely extends the usefulness of its natural characteristics.

*Integral Penetration*—Either three or four coats of the Struco finish are applied, according to the use and effect desired.

*Note:* Special attention is called to the fact that since the solvents in each coat react upon those in all the previous coats, there is penetration entirely through, and the result is a multiple single coat which, during the lifetime of a building, should require no expense for upkeep or repairs.

*Color Samples Submitted on Request*—Samples of any obtainable color will be prepared in either finish and submitted for approval upon request to THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY.

A booklet containing colored illustrations of the many effects obtainable will also be supplied.



## GRADING OF STRUCTURAL SLATE

Slate is produced in one quality only, but the stock is divided into two natural gradings, known as "clear stock" and "ribbon stock."

**Ribbon Stock**—About 80% of the natural slate has ribbon veinings, which in no way affect its impermeability or strength.

The appearance of the ribbon stock varies indiscriminately, selection for ribbons never being made. Ribbon stock is standard for structural and sanitary installations, and will be furnished for such purposes unless the clear stock is definitely specified.

After being given the commercial oiled finish, it presents almost the same uniform dull black as the clear stock.



Slate Wainscot, Showing Typical Markings of Ribbon Stock

However, an increasing number of users prefer not to conceal the ribbons, which lend a distinctive appearance to the material.

**Clear Stock**—Represents the remaining 20% of the natural slate. It is a special selection, but is standard for electrical panelboards and blackboards, and can also be specified wherever the elimination of veinings seems desirable from the standpoint of appearance. Its cost is from 25 to 30% more than ribbon stock.

**Color**—The mill stock of commerce in the Pennsylvania district is a dark blue-gray color and has been called black slate, because of its appearance when finished with oil.

## SURFACES AND FINISHES OF STRUCTURAL SLATE

It is important that architects and users have a knowledge of the commercial surfaces and finishes in which slate is procurable. This assures the selection of surface and finish best and most economically adapted to the specific purposes for which the slate is to be used. Proper selection saves time and money and does away with confusion, delays and misunderstanding.

**Split Face Surface**—This is the surface left as a result of the first cleaving or splitting at the mill

grain or stipple. This surface finish will be supplied unless otherwise specified.

**Use**—Standard sand rubbed finish should be used for toilet room partitions, lavatory stalls, shower baths, urinals, washtubs, tanks, etc., unless in special instances it is desired to go to the additional expense of honing.

**Honed Finish**—The mistake is often made of confusing sand rubbed finish with honed finish.

Honed finish is much smoother than sand rubbed, being the nearest approach to actual polish that can be



Split Face Surface  
Actual scale



Planed Surface  
Actual scale



Standard Sand Rubbed Finish  
Actual scale



Honed Finish  
Actual scale

and before the slate has gone to the planing machine.

**Use**—Split face finish should be used where a smooth finish is not necessary or where a rough surface or texture effect is desired, such as the undersides of floor or roof slabs or wherever the surface is concealed. For outside steps, terrace floors, cloister effects, stepping stones or garden walks.

**Planed Surface**—This is the surface left by the planing machine. While it has not the rough characteristics of the split face finish, the marks of the plane are faintly indicated.

**Use**—Planed surface for reasonable economy should be used for the underside of stair treads, landings and risers, and wherever absolute uniformity of finish is not essential.

**Standard Sand Rubbed Finish**—After being smoothed by the plane, slate is sand rubbed under the action of sand and water on large revolving metal disks. The result is a uniformly smooth, even surface, having the slightest kind of a

given slate. It is not a necessary or suitable finish to be used where slate is subjected to the constant abrasion given floors, stair treads, thresholds, etc.

Honing is the final process through which slate can go in the mill after being planed and sand rubbed, and this finish is only applied in special instances or for particular purposes.

**Use**—Honed finish is most generally used for electrical installations and other purposes where a velvety smooth surface is required or desirable.

**Sawed Edges**—This is the surface left by the saw on the edges of all slate—a series of curved serrations somewhat resembling a coarse tooled finish.

**Use**—Sawed edges are confined to slabs 6 in. and under, and are particularly adaptable to the faces of window sills, edges of wall copings, the straight nosing of outside steps, etc. Choice may be had between this and the standard sand rubbed finish for the same purposes.



Sawed Edges  
Actual scale



## FACTORS DETERMINING THE COST OF STRUCTURAL SLATE

While the prices of slate vary from time to time, the approximate figures for the relative cost of the various areas and thicknesses will bear, approximately, the same relative value. The cost per square foot increases in proportion to the increased area of the slab and it should be kept in mind, if the cost is an

### ESTIMATING DATA FOR STRUCTURAL SLATE

| Group | Area in sq. ft. | List price in cents per sq. ft. |           |           |           |       | Special lengths, not over 6 ft. wide |             |           |             |           |             |
|-------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|       |                 | 1 in.                           | 1 1/4 in. | 1 1/2 in. | 1 3/4 in. | 2 in. | Over, ft.                            | Group price | Over, ft. | Group price | Over, ft. | Group price |
| 1     | 1 to 10         | 30                              | 34        | 40        | 44        | 50    | 6                                    | 2           | 7         | 3           | 8 to 9    | 4           |
| 2     | 10 to 16        | 36                              | 40        | 46        | 52        | 60    | 7                                    | 3           | 8         | 4           | 9 to 10   | 5           |
| 3     | 16 to 22        | 44                              | 48        | 52        | 60        | 68    | 8                                    | 4           | 9         | 5           | 10 to 11  | 6           |
| 4     | 22 to 28        | 52                              | 56        | 62        | 70        | 76    | 9                                    | 5           | 10        | 6           | 11 to 12  | 7           |
| 5     | 28 to 35        | 62                              | 66        | 72        | 80        | 86    | 10                                   | 6           | 11        | 7           | Over 12   | Special     |
| 6     | 35 to 40        | 77                              | 81        | 87        | 95        | 101   | 10                                   | 7           | 11        | Special     | Over 12   | Special     |
| 7     | 40 to 45        | 90                              | 100       | 110       | 120       | 130   | 10                                   | Special     | 11        | Special     | Over 12   | Special     |

important consideration, the sizes of the pieces should be kept small. Slate slabs of almost any desired size, however, may be obtained when necessary for some particular use.

### Notes Regarding Cost:

Prices are based on slabs cut at right angles—rubbed one face and edges.

An extra charge of 60% added to the lists is made for irregular shapes.

No slab figured less than 6 in. wide, or less than 1 sq. ft. in area. No slabs figured less than 1 in. thick. Intermediate thicknesses take next higher list.

An additional charge of 6¢ per sq. ft. is made for each additional 1/4 in. in thickness over 2 in.

Rubbing two faces: Add, for stones 16 sq. ft. and less, 6¢ per sq. ft.; and over 16 sq. ft., 8¢ per sq. ft.

Allow 4¢ per sq. ft. net for not rubbing.

Crating: 5¢ net per sq. ft. to and including 2 in.; over 2 in., 2¢ net for each inch or fraction. Minimum charge, 35¢ net.

All fractions figured as full inches.

Thresholds, stools and sills, 10% additional.

## NOTES ON PREPARATORY WORK FOR SLATE WALL AND FLOOR SLABS

The following paragraphs refer to items usually not made a part of the work of the Structural Slate Contractor, and are here presented as suggestions or reminders, in connection with other specifications, or parts thereof, for the work of the various building trades. The Standard or Basic Specification presupposes that the following structural requirements have been complied with by other trades.

### For Slate Used Vertically

(1) **Masonry Backgrounds**—Wall or partitions of brick, hollow tile, concrete, or other masonry afford excellent backgrounds for slate surfacing, either as parts of enclosures, or as wainscots, bases, etc. It is not necessary to insert plugs or grounds in any such walls, as the specification for slate work requires that the slatesetter drill, or otherwise provide, for his own anchors. Mortar or plastering is unnecessary on masonry backgrounds, as the slatesetter's backing up and jointing will take care of inequalities in these surfaces.

(2) Where shower enclosures are supported on wooden joists, all vertical slate features should be independent of the walls or partitions or have sliding anchors to allow shrinkage in the joists to permit all slate to settle equally and avoid the opening of joints which might otherwise result.

(3) Such opening of joints in the case of wainscots, or wall slabs, where wood joists occur, may be avoided by several means—such as bases, coves, wooden scotias, cutting the finished floor against the slabs, and otherwise.

(4) **Wood or Metal Backgrounds**—On wood or metal studs or furring back of slate, it is desirable that lathing and plastering should be placed.

(5) Wood studs should be not less than 2x4 in., and spaced not over 16-in. centers, braced at least once in their height with 2x4-in. horizontal bracing.

### For Slate Used Horizontally

(6) **Masonry Floor Construction**—The tops of all structural tile or concrete floor construction should be kept down below the finished floor line to the depth required by the thickness of the concretebed and the slate floor slabs and setting-bed to be used.

(7) **Steel Beams**—The tops of any steel beams or girders should be kept down at least 3 in. below the finished floor line, and should be covered with roofing slate, sheet metal or waterproof paper to prevent adhesion of the concrete bed.

(8) **Concrete Bed on Masonry Floor Construction**—The top of floor construction should be swept clean, well drenched with water and a 2-in. thick concrete bed of stone, sand or cinder concrete laid, ready to receive the slate contractor's setting-bed.

(9) Where any pipes are to be run in the concrete bed, the floor construction should be lowered, so that the top of any pipe will not come above the top of the concrete bed.

## BASIC SPECIFICATION FOR STRUCTURAL SLATE WORK

### General Conditions

(See paragraphs 15 and 16 for Abbreviated Form)

(1) Furnish all labor, materials, tools and appliances necessary for the execution and completion of the work in accordance with this specification, except as the same may be modified in any way by the architect's drawings or specifications, in which case the architect's drawings and specifications shall govern.

(2) The General Conditions of the specifications written by the architect are hereby made a part of this Basic Specification and of the contract for the Structural Slate work.

(3) **Work Included**—For extent of work, and for the

grade and finish of Structural Slate, see the architect's drawings and specifications—and schedule, if any is furnished.

(4) **Acceptance of Preparatory Work**—It shall be the duty of the Structural Slate Contractor before beginning any of his work to examine all floor and wall construction and any other supports for his work provided by others, and satisfy himself that everything is in proper condition to receive his work. The architect shall be notified by the Structural Slate Contractor in writing of any exception he may take to such construction. Failure to do so shall constitute acceptance of the construction by the Structural Slate Contractor as suitable in all ways to receive his work.

\*If laid tight, the moisture in the concrete may swell up and buckle the floor boards.



(5) **Samples**—If so required, typical samples, each marked as to grade and finish of slate proposed to be used, shall be submitted to the architect for approval, and left with him, before material is ordered.

(6) **Quality and Finish**—All slate hereafter specified shall be dark blue-gray (black if oil finished) in color, hard and non-absorbent, whole, sound and free from irregularities in production or defects in manufacture, and of the commercial grading known as Ribbon Stock, except where Clear Stock may be specifically called for, or is customarily furnished.

(7) All slate used shall be branded with the trade-mark "Pyramid," exposed surfaces shall be smooth and free from depressions, loose pieces, cracks, or chipped edges, and all shall be left in true alignment and in every respect thoroughly neat and satisfactory.

(8) All exposed surfaces, unless honed finish is specifically called for, shall have standard sand rubbed finish.

(9) After complete erection and pointing, every piece of slate, except water-flushed backs of urinals, floors or parts of stairways noted, shall be finally treated with raw linseed oil, thinned with turpentine, unless otherwise specifically mentioned, and all shall be left clean and complete.

(10) **Erection**—Each piece of standing slate against any wall or partition shall be properly backed up at the edges or joints with cement mortar or plaster of paris, according to the space, and anchored in place in such a manner as to insure its remaining firm and rigid. No piece to have less than two anchors, which shall be [galvanized] [brass] [bronze], so placed as to be concealed, and where of wire, not less than No. 12, WandM gauge.

(11) Where space back of slate against masonry walls is more than 2 in., brick in cement mortar shall be applied back of all joints. Any intermediate joints necessary in slate slabs shall

be of the kind specified for the corner or abutting joints in the same piece of work and thoroughly filled with the same packing material; if showing, the joints must be true, close and smooth.

(12) All slabs, partitions, stiles, curbs, bases, treads or other pieces of slate shall be erected, fastened together or secured in place in a first class manner and left rigid and complete, to the satisfaction of the architect or his representative.

(13) Joints or external angles shall be made on the side least exposed to view. All external angles and all exposed edges or corners shall be slightly rounded, unless otherwise shown on drawings, or specified. The contractor for slate shall do any cutting and drilling of slate for all other trades, and for any thing that is to be connected or attached to slate.

(14) Before any work is placed in the mill, two copies of shop or setting drawings shall, if required by the architect, be submitted to him for approval of the general principles involved in construction. Such approval, when given, with any corrections required, unless taken exception to by the contractor in writing shall not relieve the contractor of obligations as to rigidity of construction, correctness of sizes and measurements, or other matters pertaining to his contractual relations or to any guarantee.

#### General Conditions (Abbreviated)—

(15) *Note:* As this specification is being given wide circulation among architects and slate contractors, and is copyrighted by and registered with the Structural Service Bureau, it is suggested that the brief form indicated by Paragraph 16 be used wherever desired.

(16) The General Conditions, paragraphs 1 to 14, inclusive, as printed in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and in Chapter No. 3 on Structural Slate, copyrighted by and registered with the Structural Service Bureau of Philadelphia, bearing date of September 1927, are hereby made to constitute the General Conditions of this specification.

## STAIRWAYS

### Information

The following may be considered to represent good practice, generally, except where specific State or municipal regulations obtain which will naturally take precedence.

**Rise and Tread**—Rise must bear certain relation to tread or width of step. In accordance with established practice, width of tread should be increased as height of rise decreases.

Two rules have been developed and are most generally used.

**First Rule**—The sum of the tread and rise should approximate  $17\frac{1}{2}$  in. A fairly comfortable stair is one of 10-in. tread by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. rise. The nosing projects generally  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. beyond the face of riser and is in addition to the figured width of the tread.

**Second Rule**—According to the second and better rule, the sum of two times the rise, plus the tread, should total from 24 to 26 in. Thus, in the stair above noted, twice the rise of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. plus the 10-in. tread equals 25 in.

*Note:* Exterior steps to public building or an interior monumental stairway should always have a wider tread and less rise than ordinarily would be the case.

**Intermediate Platforms**—It is advisable in some cases and in many is required by law, that the flight of stairs between floors be broken by the use of platforms or landings in public buildings and places of assembly, factories, warehouses, etc. It is never desirable to have less than three steps at any point, either at landings or at floors, as it always forms a "tripper."

**Winders**—The use of winders should be avoided wherever possible and are only permissible in private dwellings. In public, educational, and amusement buildings and in factories, warehouses, office buildings, etc., they should never be used. The best arrangement of winders is to divide a  $90^\circ$  arc between risers at the angle into three equal parts. One winder should never be used, as this also is a "tripper."

**Strength of Stairs**—In the majority of cities the building regulations give the allowable loads for which stairs must be calculated. For general use, a load based on 150 lb. per sq. ft. may be used, although some codes permit 100 lb.

### Suggested Form of Specification

(1) **General Conditions**—The General Conditions, paragraphs 1 to 14, inclusive, as printed in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and in Chapter 3 on Structural Slate, copyrighted by and registered with the Structural Service Bureau of Philadelphia, bearing date of September 1927, are hereby made to constitute the General Conditions of this specification.

(2) *Note:* Each portion of the slate work for stairs is specially mentioned in the following specification, in order that the portions not applicable in any particular instance need only be eliminated.

(3) **Materials and Work Included**—Furnish and install complete on the [metal] [concrete] (or other) structural supports supplied by other contractors, the slate work in connection with all steps or stairways indicated on the drawings and in accordance with this specification.

(4) **Finish**—All pieces of slate shall be standard sand rubbed on the face and have planed surfaces on the reverse side. Any exposed reverse surfaces shall be oiled and all sand rubbed faces shall be left clean without oil.

(5) **Treads and Landings**—Shall be of slate  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick, with slightly rounded edges to nosings, with a total projection of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. beyond face of riser. Treads shall be set to incline  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. from back to front (and landings set level).

(6) *Note:* For stairs in hotels, theaters, subways, etc., where traffic is heavy and for widths of over 3 ft. 6 in., treads and landings should be from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 in. thick; risers 1 in.

(7) **Risers**—Shall be of slate 1 in. thick, butt-jointed, and with full packing, not less than two  $\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. brass dowels at each joint, to the backs of treads below and to the under front edge above.

(8) *Notes:* Where metal risers for stairs are used, if the same, whether cast or pressed, are specified or detailed to be angled or lipped near bottom for slate tread to slip under (see Detail 1 shown in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, or page 6 in Chapter 9, of a series on Structural Slate, issued October 1927, by THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY, Pen Argyl, Pa.), the dowels are not necessarily required on top flange. In some instances specifications call for two or more lugs, or spuds to be cast on the top of risers, in which case the undersides of slate treads are countersunk to fit over same.

(9) The metal channels will form strings for stairs, but if metal is not continued around landings, slate bases should be specified and brought out enough from face of wall to receive the open ends of the channels.

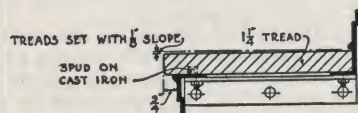
(10) **Setting—For Slate Work Between or Upon Iron Supports**—All slate work shall be thoroughly dampened just before laying and each tread shall be thoroughly bedded in slater's cement on all (slate or metal) risers or supporting angles or metal work (and for open stairs this jointing shall be neatly cut back or pointed from the underneath as work progresses). All joints between slate and slate, or slate and metal, including those at ends, shall be packed with slater's cement and pointed tight.

(11) **For Reinforced Concrete Supports**—All slate work shall be thoroughly dampened just before laying and shall be bedded in or backed with cement mortar, composed of one part portland cement and two parts of well graded, clean sand. All joints between slate and slate, or slate and cement shall be packed with slater's cement and pointed flush.

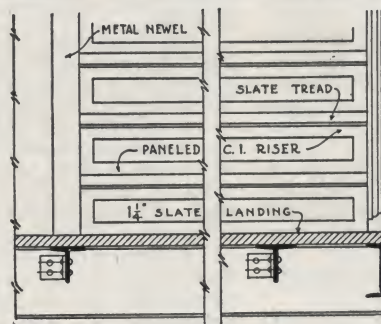
(12) *Note:* If risers are of cement (see Detail 3 shown in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and on page 7 in Chapter 9 of a series on Structural Slate, issued October 1927, by THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY, Pen Argyl, Pa.), the same should be troweled on in connection with the concrete work, if not, as in some cases, poured with paneled or recessed faces.

(13) **Stringers and Bases**—Shall be of slate 1 in. (or more) thick by . . . . high, measured at right angles from edge of nosing (and the same height from level floor where stringers are continued around landings at floor levels or between same). All strings [bases] shall be rounded [moulded] at top with returns cut on the solid at any openings (and, where moulded, cut with solid returns on all interior and exterior angles).

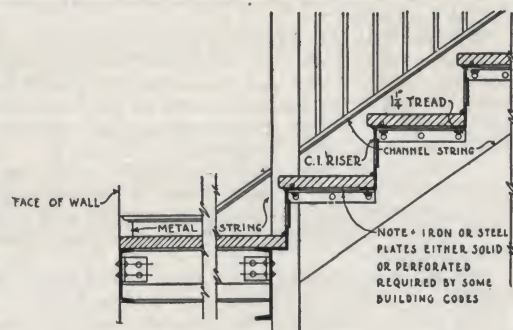




DETAIL OF SLATE



ELEVATION

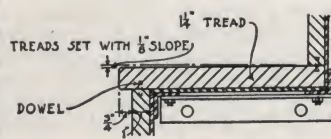


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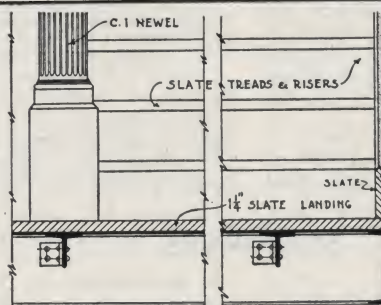
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## SLATE TREADS-CAST IRON RISERS-STEEL SUPPORTS

TYPICAL DETAIL OF A STAIRWAY SIMILAR TO ILLUSTRATION

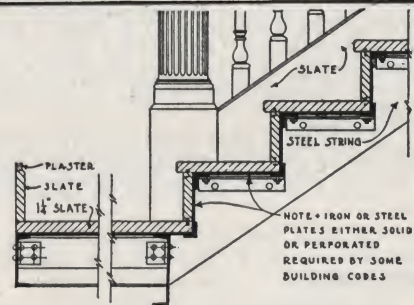


DETAIL OF SLATE



SCALE IN INCHES - 1/4" = 1'

ELEVATION

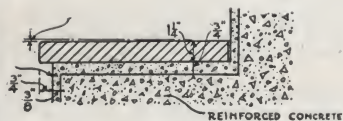


SECTION

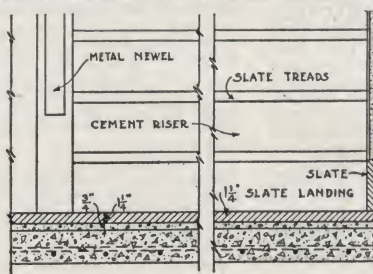
2

## SLATE TREADS AND RISERS-STEEL SUPPORTS

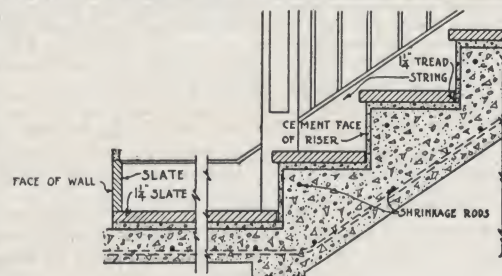
TYPICAL DETAIL OF A STAIRWAY SIMILAR TO ILLUSTRATION



DETAIL OF SLATE



ELEVATION

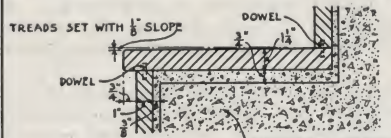


SECTION

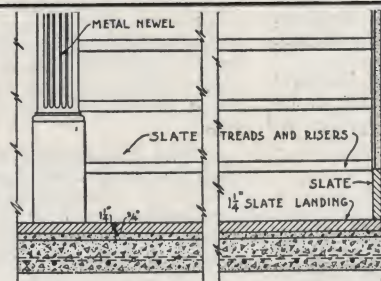
3

## SLATE TREADS-CEMENT RISERS-REINFORCED CONCRETE

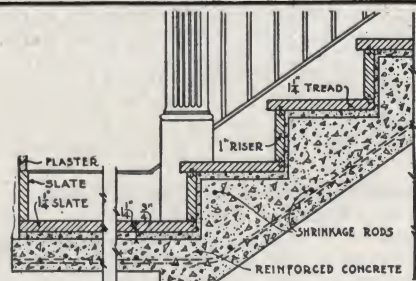
TYPICAL DETAIL OF A STAIRWAY SIMILAR TO ILLUSTRATION



DETAIL OF SLATE



ELEVATION



SECTION

4

## SLATE TREADS AND RISERS-REINFORCED CONCRETE

TYPICAL DETAIL OF A STAIRWAY SIMILAR TO ILLUSTRATION



## DETAILS OF SLATE STAIRS

11



## WINDOW SILLS

Although not a new use for slate, many architects have only recently appreciated the unusual advantages of this unique product of nature for window sills. The Structural Service Bureau has prepared a 32-page publication with 46 illustrations and 24 detail drawings showing the use of slate for these purposes, and the drawings below are reduced from that book which will be sent upon request.

## Interior Sills

The many advantages of natural slate for interior window sills, either with or without a radiator beneath, are obvious when the material is considered. Slate is impervious to moisture; it resists blows, abrasion and wear; it does not discolor under ordinary acids and caustics and it will not contract or expand. It may be left in its natural state with any of the various surface finishes described, may be treated with paint or stain or given a "Struco" finish.

## Exterior Sills

The same characteristics which make slate such an ideal material for use as interior sills are especially valuable for exterior sills. Here conditions of abuse are even harder because of the action of direct sunlight and frost. There is a rapidly growing tendency among architects to use exterior sills as thin as possible in buildings of brick or stone. This is done to make sills inconspicuous and to eliminate projections beyond plane of the wall which give undesired shadows.

## Suggested Form of Specification

**General Conditions**—In offering the following specification paragraphs it is assumed that the General Conditions of the general specification will also govern; also that sills will be but one item of the slate work required and that there will be general clauses governing characteristics of slate, etc. In that case, the General Conditions of the "Basic Specification for Structural Slate Work" in Chapter 3 of the Series issued by THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY might either be incorporated in full or merely referred to as follows:

## Short Form General Conditions—

*Note:* As this Specification is being given wide circulation among architects and slate contractors, and is copyrighted by and registered with the Structural Service Bureau, it is suggested that the following brief form be used wherever desired.

The General Conditions, Paragraphs 1 to 14, inclusive, as printed in SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, Twenty-fifth Edition, Chapter No. 3 on Structural Slate, copyrighted by and registered with the Structural Service Bureau of Philadelphia, bearing the date of September 1927, are hereby made to constitute the General Conditions of this specification except as they may be herein specifically modified.

**Slate Sills**—In case the particular slate installation embraces sills only, the following extracts from the 14 paragraphs referred to are suggested for inclusion as governing the slate itself—the same and all other paragraphs which follow being based upon slate sills, whether interior or exterior, even in plane and thickness with machined finishes and squared, rounded, or moulded edges or nosings, returns, etc. If split-face surfaces or planed-face surfaces are to be used, and if sawed edges or split edges and other characteristics of craftsmanship and of the inherent qualities of this product of nature are to be in evidence, then the specification should be modified according to the discrimination of the designer.

**Slate**—All slate hereafter specified shall be dark blue-gray (black if oil finished) in color, hard and non-absorbent, whole, sound and free from irregularities in production or defects in manufacture, and of the commercial grading known as Ribbon Stock, except where Clear Stock may be specifically called for, or is customarily furnished. All slate used shall be branded with the trade-mark "Pyramid," exposed surfaces shall be smooth and free from depressions, loose pieces, cracks, or chipped edges, and all shall be left in true alignment and in every respect thoroughly neat and satisfactory. If so required, typical samples, each marked as to grade and finish of slate proposed to be used, shall be submitted to the architect for approval, and left with him, before material is ordered.

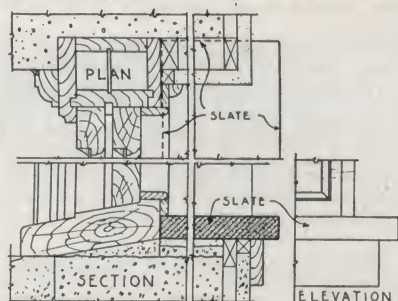


FIGURE 24. Detail, Senior and Junior High Schools, Oakmont, Pa. Boyd, Abel & Guger, Architects, Philadelphia, Pa. Interior sills slate, 1 1/2 inches thick, average length of each slab 4 feet 8 inches, bedded at ends and at joints, which occur at mullions, in litharge compound spread on mason's fill. All exposed arrises and corners slightly rounded.

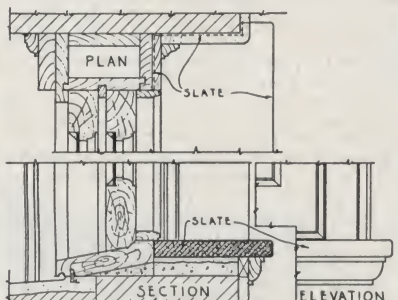


FIGURE 19. Detail, Perry High School and Addition, Pittsburgh, Pa. Typical also of slate sills in many other school buildings by Robert Maurice Trimble, Architect, Pittsburgh. Interior sills slate, 1 1/4 inches thick, bedded in cement mortar throughout each length with butted joints occurring at the mullions. All exposed arrises and corners heavily rounded. Extra cut-out on end of sill required by returns of nosing over return of apron. 1/8 inch x 1 1/4 inch galvanized iron strips between wood and terra-cotta outside sill.

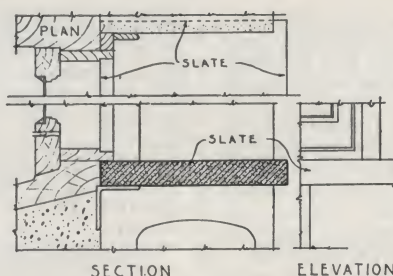


FIGURE 35. Detail, Residence at Ardmore, Pa., pictured on opposite page. Thomas Churchman and Molitor, Architects, Philadelphia, Pa. (now Thomas, Martin & Kirkpatrick). All slate sills, with and without radiators under, are 2 inches thick—lengths discussed on Page 22. Slate sand rubbed finish, painted to match wood. Sill supported at ends on projecting masonry jambs below sill.

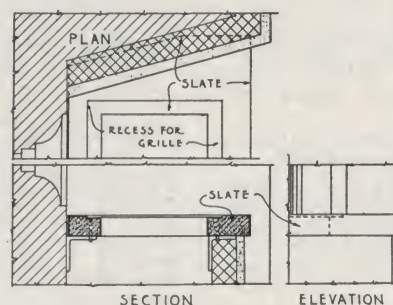


FIGURE 36. Typical Detail of Perforated Slate Sills with Radiators Under in College Buildings by Cram & Ferguson, Architects, Boston, Mass. Slate 1 1/2 inches thick cut out for metal grille with 1/4 inch recess and supported at front and back by angles or channels to which both grille and plate are fastened with machine screws. Slate bedded on metal only if necessary to level up and ends of slab run into hollow tile or other furring as indicated. All arrises sharp.

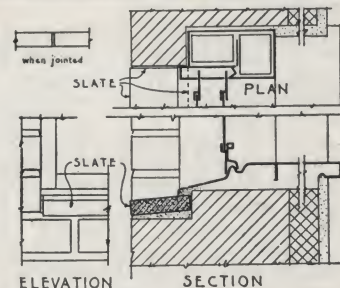


FIGURE 43. Detail, Graybar Building, New York City. Sloan & Robertson, Architects, New York. Exterior sills, to about four thousand windows, slate 1 inch thick, average length 4 feet, bedded in cement mortar, jointed at ends with same and at butt joints occurring at center of mullion in extra width windows. No anchors, wires, dowels, grooves, lugs or bevels used. Slate sand rubbed finish, left natural, all arrises sharp. Notice that lower arris is flush with wall and protects mortar joint. Metal frames and sills calked.

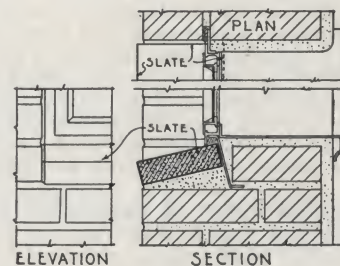


FIGURE 49. Detail, Tudor City Operation, New York City. Fred F. French Company, Architects, Engineers, Builders, New York. Exterior sills slate, 1 1/2 inches thick, bedded in cement mortar and jointed with same at ends. Not otherwise anchored. All arrises sharp. Slate sills adopted as standard for use throughout Tudor City.



**Finish and Workmanship**—All exposed surfaces, unless honed finish is specifically called for, shall have standard sand-rubbed finish. All interior slate sills shall have the arrises of exposed edges or corners slightly rounded and all exterior slate sills shall have sharp arrises, unless otherwise shown on drawings, or specified. Sills for single or double windows shall generally be in one slab. Sills to wider windows shall be in pieces of longest practicable length with neat butted joints, the same to occur at approximately the center of mullions or boxes. All joints shall be filled and made tight and flush, those on the interior with an approved compound of the same color as the slate, those on the exterior with the same mortar as used for bedding. Contractor for slate shall do any cutting or fitting and drilling of slate necessary for proper installation of the sills. All pieces of slate shall be set in a first class manner and be left secure, whole, sound and complete.

**Interior Sills**—Furnish and securely bed or set slate sills, or stools, to all windows throughout, except (here state exceptions). The same shall be in accordance with the typical detail drawing and shall be ..... (here stipulate whether to be left in their natural state or to be oiled [by the contractor for slate work]; or to be left ready for paint or stain [by the painting contractor]; or to be of "Struco" Slate [by the slate contractor—if so, name the color or effect desired.])

(If any sills over radiator recesses involve special features or require metal work, etc., so state here and appropriately specify the metal work here or elsewhere. If radiator recesses are to be slate lined, they may be called for to be in accordance with Figure 38 in the book on window sills and need not be separately detailed.)

**Note 1:** As to Detailing—If a typical detail is not furnished with the estimating drawings, the thickness of the slate, the projection and kind of nosing, returns, etc., should be described in the specifications and statements made about the proper bedding of the slate and that the slate sills shall be long enough to extend to the masonry jamb, wood buck, etc. (according to the types of the construction—see details throughout the book). If wide windows (long sills) or windows with recessed radiators are included, the increased thickness of such sills should be called for.

**Note 2:** As to Oiling—If oiled finish is to be included, the specifications should require the slate contractor to clean the sills and to furnish and properly apply the finish.

**Note 3:** As to Painting—If slate sills are to be painted or stained, the requirements for cleaning of slate and furnishing and applying the finish should be incorporated in the Section of the Specifications relating to Painting.

## Information

**Type Series A** have slate backs and ends 1 in. thick and 6 ft. 11 in. high and are continuous to floor. Slate partitions 1 in. thick are set 11 in. above floor. Stiles are 1 1/4 in. thick, with 2x4-in. slate rail across top. Backs, ends and stiles are let 1 in. into the floor.

**Type Series B** have slate backs and ends 1 in. thick and 5 ft. 11 in. high and are continuous to floor. Slate partitions 1 in. thick are set 11 in. above floor. End stiles are continuous to floor, other stiles are set 11 in. above floor, supported on nickel-plated brass standards. Stiles are 1 1/4 in. thick. Backs, ends and end stiles are 1 in. into floor. Top standards are 9 in. high to center of 1 1/2-in. outside diameter tubing across front and at exposed ends, and all are of nickelplated brass. Rails are finished against walls with nickelplated cast brass flanges.

**Type Series C** are similar to Series B without stiles.

**General**—Ventilating space is 7 in. wide, covered with 1-in. slate and closed at free standing ends with 1-in. slate.

Work spaces are 1 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. 6 in. wide, covered with 1-in. slate and closed at free standing ends with 1-in. slate, arranged to be removable.

Unless otherwise specified, enclosures will be furnished in ribbon stock with all exposed surfaces standard sand rubbed.

Enclosures will be furnished either with right or left or with both ends free standing, or with both ends against walls in accordance with drawings or instructions.

All required angles, stirrups, bolts, nuts, bottom standards, top standards, top rails and wall flanges are included with each type and will be furnished in nickelplated brass.

Any doors and hardware for doors, any register faces, fittings, accessories for enclosures may be selected from Chapter 8 on Fittings or other sources and specified accordingly.

## Suggested Form of Specification

**General Conditions**—(a) The General Conditions, paragraphs 1 to 14, inclusive, as printed in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and in Chapter 3 on Structural Slate, copyrighted by and registered with the Structural Service Bureau of Philadelphia, bearing date of September 1927, are hereby made to constitute the General Conditions of this specification, except as they may be herein specifically modified for slate toilet enclosures.

**Toilet Enclosures**—(b) Furnish and install all toilet enclosures, and leave rigid and complete with oiled finish, in the

**Note 4:** As to Plastering—When slate sills are to be installed in windows with plastered jambs, the specifications for slate should require that the sills shall be installed before the plastering is done. As there is great likelihood of the plasterer's spotting up the sills, specifications for plaster work should require the plastering contractor to either protect or clean off the sills.

**Note 5:** As to Masonry Specifications—When the masonry wall would, if left by the mason at the height of the leveling off for the sills of the window frames, present an abnormal amount of space for the bedding of interior slate sills (if the sills are to be bedded), it is recommended that a clause similar to the following be inserted in the masonry specifications: "All walls between interior window jambs are to be carried up to within 1/2 in. of the underside of interior slate sills."

**Note 6:** As to Calking—When metal window frames are included and are calked on the interior, it is suggested that the Specifications for Calking provide for calking between metal frames and slate sills, and that a note to this effect be inserted in the slate specification to eliminate possible duplication of work or costs.

**Exterior Sills**—Furnish and set slate (slip) sills to all windows throughout, except (here state exceptions). The same shall be in accordance with the typical detail drawing and of the proper lengths and widths required for the respective openings and shall be of "Clear" stock, left natural.

Each sill shall be firmly and solidly bedded in cement mortar and each end, any joints and the back of each sill shall be thoroughly filled and pointed with the same mortar. Mortar to be composed of (here state materials and proportions to assure a rich mix). On completion of the building all slate shall not only be left whole and sound but clean and free of stains, etc.

**Note 1:** As to Detailing—If a typical detail is not furnished with the estimating drawings, the thickness, or thicknesses, should be stated above—also the overhang (if any) and the amount of coverage that the sill of the frame shall have over the slate—assuming that the plans will indicate the reveals of all windows.

**Note 2:** As to Slate Contractor or Mason—If the slate is to be set by the mason contractor the first paragraph above should be changed accordingly, and the second paragraph be inserted in the specifications for masonry.

**Note 3:** As to Painting—It is assumed above that the sand rubbed finish will be left "natural" without painting and it is suggested that in the specification for painting a sentence be incorporated to the effect that "exterior slate sills are to remain unfinished and shall be left free of paint spots, etc."

**Note 4:** As to Calking—It is assumed above that where the sills of the window frames are to be calked (or set in mortar on the slate), the same will be specified elsewhere.

## TOILET ENCLOSURES

location shown on plans. Those in the various rooms or other places, to be as follows:

(c) In (men's lavatory, first story), all shall be of Type AAV-1, as described and illustrated in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and on pages 12 and 13 in Chapter 4 of a series on Structural Slate, issued September 1927, by THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY, Pen Argyl, Pa.

(d) In (women's lavatory, first story), all shall be of Type AA-2, as shown in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and on pages 8 and 9 of same Chapter.

(e) In (basement toilet room), all shall be of Type B-3, etc.

(f) All joints shall be made and slabs secured in accordance with Pyramid Standard details. Joints shall be set with plaster of paris, pointed with same material, colored with lamp-black, except any joints occurring in or at floors, which shall be made with a full packing of glycerine and litharge.

(g) The enclosures in.....shall be left complete without doors.

(h) All other enclosures shall be supplied with wood [metal] doors, similar to No. .... as shown on page .... of Chapter 8, with butts No. .... and lock No. .... Each door and all hardware shall be furnished and hung by the slate contractor and left ready for finishing by the painting contractor.

**Note:** If doors are to be furnished by another contractor, paragraph (h) should be changed to suit and under carpentry, millwork and hardware and, in any case, painting, provisions should be made accordingly.

(i) The slate contractor shall furnish and set paper holder No. ...., as shown on page .... of Chapter 8, and other accessories as follows .....

**Note:** The slate work of all enclosures, as provided by General Conditions, will be finished by the contractor erecting the slate work, with one coat of linseed oil and turpentine with or without the addition of lampblack, as directed at the building; but if a painted finish is desired, paragraph (j) and its note should be followed.

(j) The slate work of all enclosures shall be left free of oil and ready to be finished by the contractor for painting.

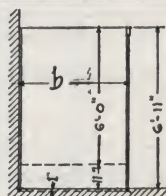
**Note:** Under painting, specify that all slate work of toilet enclosures shall be given 3 coats of white lead and oil paint of color selected by the architect.

Where it is desired to use the standard type of enclosure, but of a size not included in this Chapter, the following form of paragraph is suggested:

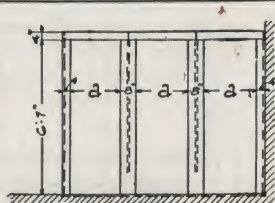
(k) (Same as paragraph (c) to end and add) except that the size of enclosures shall be ..... wide by ..... long.

**Note:** If it is desired to set any enclosures directly on any floor or upon a slate base or cove, or a cove of tile, cement or other material with which the floor may be surfaced, this will require special mention in the specifications, and separate detailing.





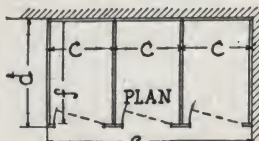
END ELEV.



FRONT ELEVATION

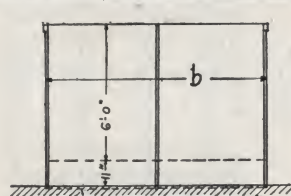
Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c    | d       | e   | f   |
|------|-----|---------|------|---------|-----|-----|
| A1   | 2-2 | 4-8 1/4 | 2-10 | 4-8 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-6 |
| A2   | 2-2 | 4-2 1/4 | 2-10 | 4-2 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| A3   | 2-0 | 4-8 1/4 | 2-8  | 4-8 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-6 |
| A4   | 2-0 | 4-2 1/4 | 2-8  | 4-2 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-0 |

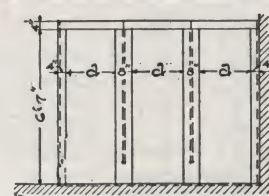


PLAN

**TYPE A** Inward swing doors on A1 & A3, Outward on A2 & A4



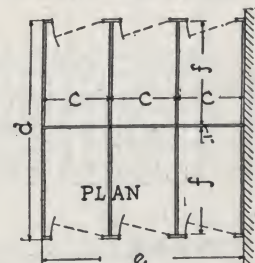
END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

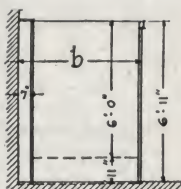
Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c    | d   | e       | f   |
|------|-----|---------|------|-----|---------|-----|
| AA1  | 2-2 | 9-3 1/2 | 2-10 | 8-6 | 9-3 1/2 | 4-6 |
| AA2  | 2-2 | 8-3 1/2 | 2-10 | 8-6 | 8-3 1/2 | 4-0 |
| AA3  | 2-0 | 9-3 1/2 | 2-8  | 8-0 | 9-3 1/2 | 4-6 |
| AA4  | 2-0 | 8-3 1/2 | 2-8  | 8-0 | 8-3 1/2 | 4-0 |

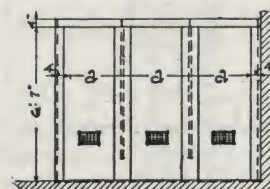


PLAN

**TYPE AA** Inward swing doors on AA1 & AA3, Outward on AA2 & AA4



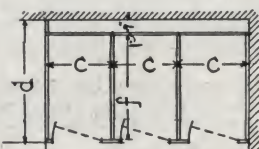
END ELEV.



FRONT ELEVATION

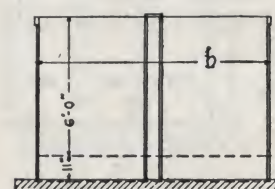
Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c    | d       | e   | f   |
|------|-----|---------|------|---------|-----|-----|
| AV1  | 2-2 | 5-3 1/4 | 2-10 | 5-3 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-6 |
| AV2  | 2-2 | 4-9 1/4 | 2-10 | 4-9 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| AV3  | 2-0 | 5-3 1/4 | 2-8  | 5-3 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-6 |
| AV4  | 2-0 | 4-9 1/4 | 2-8  | 4-9 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-0 |

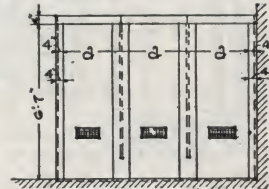


PLAN

**TYPE AV** Inward swing doors on AV1 & AV3, Outward on AV2 & AV4



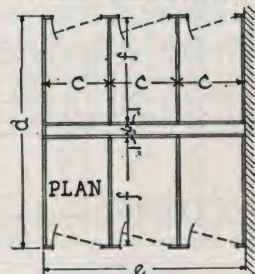
END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

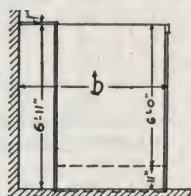
Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b        | c    | d   | e        | f   |
|------|-----|----------|------|-----|----------|-----|
| AAV1 | 2-2 | 9-11 1/2 | 2-10 | 8-6 | 9-11 1/2 | 4-6 |
| AAV2 | 2-2 | 8-11 1/2 | 2-10 | 8-6 | 8-11 1/2 | 4-0 |
| AAV3 | 2-0 | 9-11 1/2 | 2-8  | 8-0 | 9-11 1/2 | 4-6 |
| AAV4 | 2-0 | 8-11 1/2 | 2-8  | 8-0 | 8-11 1/2 | 4-0 |

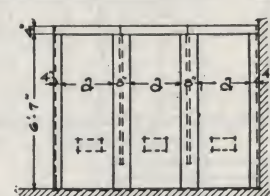


PLAN

**TYPE AAV** Inward swing doors on AAV1 & AAV3, Outward on AAV2 & AAV4



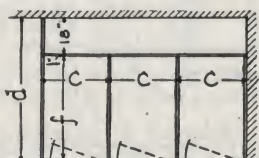
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FRONT ELEVATION

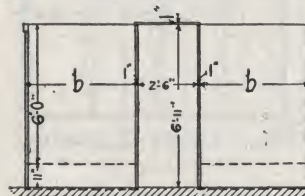
Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c    | d       | e   | f   |
|------|-----|---------|------|---------|-----|-----|
| AW1  | 2-2 | 6-2 1/4 | 2-10 | 6-2 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-6 |
| AW2  | 2-2 | 5-8 1/4 | 2-10 | 5-8 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| AW3  | 2-0 | 6-2 1/4 | 2-8  | 6-2 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-6 |
| AW4  | 2-0 | 5-8 1/4 | 2-8  | 5-8 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-0 |

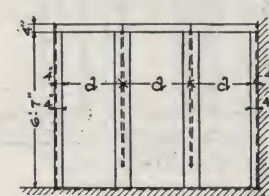


PLAN

**TYPE AW** Inward swing doors on AW1 & AW3, Outward on AW2 & AW4



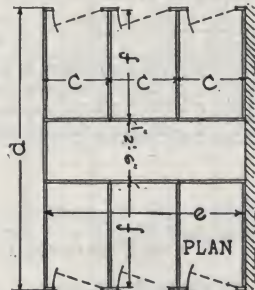
END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b   | c    | d         | e   | f   |
|------|-----|-----|------|-----------|-----|-----|
| AAW1 | 2-2 | 4-6 | 2-10 | 11-10 1/2 | 8-6 | 4-6 |
| AAW2 | 2-2 | 4-0 | 2-10 | 10-10 1/2 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| AAW3 | 2-0 | 4-6 | 2-8  | 11-10 1/2 | 8-0 | 4-6 |
| AAW4 | 2-0 | 4-0 | 2-8  | 10-10 1/2 | 8-0 | 4-0 |



PLAN

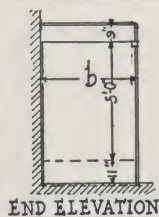
**TYPE AAW** Inward swing doors on AAW1 & AAW3, Outward on AAW2 & AAW4

SWEETS  
CATALOGUE  
SERVICE

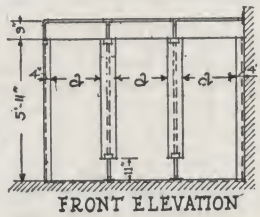
TOILET ENCLOSURES~PYRAMID TYPES  
A-AA-AV-AAV-AW-AAW

NOT DRAWN DRWG  
TO SCALE  
DATE SEPT. 25 1



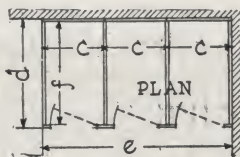


Alternate Type B  
Exposed Ends and  
Stiles are set 11 in.  
above floor supported  
on N.P. Brass  
Standards.

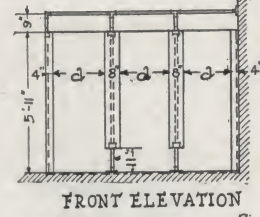
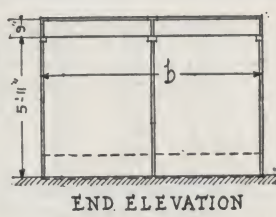


Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c    | d       | e   | f   |
|------|-----|---------|------|---------|-----|-----|
| B1   | 2-2 | 4-8 1/4 | 2-10 | 4-8 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-6 |
| B2   | 2-2 | 4-2 1/4 | 2-10 | 4-2 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| B3   | 2-0 | 4-8 1/4 | 2-8  | 4-8 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-6 |
| B4   | 2-0 | 4-2 1/4 | 2-8  | 4-2 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-0 |

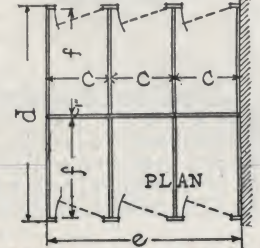


**TYPE-B** Inward swing doors on B1 & B Outward on B2 & B4

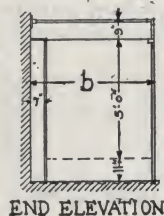


Schedule of Dimensions

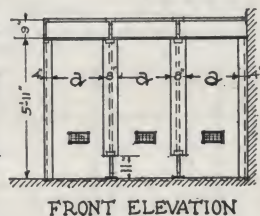
| Type | a   | b       | c    | d       | e   | f   |
|------|-----|---------|------|---------|-----|-----|
| BB1  | 2-2 | 9-3 1/2 | 2-10 | 9-3 1/2 | 8-6 | 4-6 |
| BB2  | 2-2 | 8-3 1/2 | 2-10 | 8-3 1/2 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| BB3  | 2-0 | 9-3 1/2 | 2-8  | 9-3 1/2 | 8-0 | 4-6 |
| BB4  | 2-0 | 8-3 1/2 | 2-8  | 8-3 1/2 | 8-0 | 4-0 |



**TYPE-BB** Inward swing doors on BB1 & BB3, Outward on BB2 & BB4

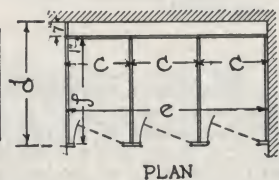


Alternate Types  
BV 1, 2, 3, 4.  
Exposed Ends and  
Stiles are set 11 in.  
above floor supported  
on N.P. Brass Standards.

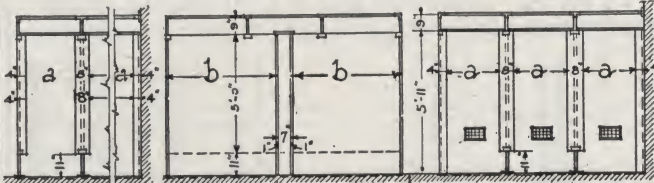


Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c    | d       | e   | f   |
|------|-----|---------|------|---------|-----|-----|
| BV1  | 2-2 | 5-3 1/4 | 2-10 | 5-3 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-6 |
| BV2  | 2-2 | 4-9 1/4 | 2-10 | 4-9 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| BV3  | 2-0 | 5-3 1/4 | 2-8  | 5-3 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-6 |
| BV4  | 2-0 | 4-9 1/4 | 2-8  | 4-9 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-0 |



**TYPE-BV** Inward swing doors on BV1 & BV3, Outward on BV2 & BV4.



ALTERNATE  
FRONT VIEW

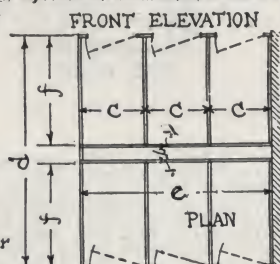
END ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

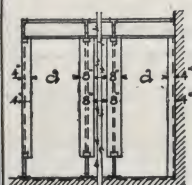
Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c    | d        | e   | f   |
|------|-----|---------|------|----------|-----|-----|
| BBV1 | 2-2 | 4-7 1/4 | 2-10 | 9-11 1/2 | 8-6 | 4-6 |
| BBV2 | 2-2 | 4-1 1/4 | 2-10 | 8-11 1/2 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| BBV3 | 2-0 | 4-7 1/4 | 2-8  | 9-11 1/2 | 8-0 | 4-6 |
| BBV4 | 2-0 | 4-1 1/4 | 2-8  | 8-11 1/2 | 8-0 | 4-0 |

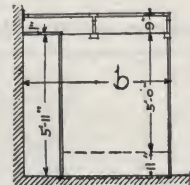
Alternate Types BV1, 2, 3, 4. Exposed  
Ends and Stiles are set 11" above floor  
supported on N.P. Brass Standards.



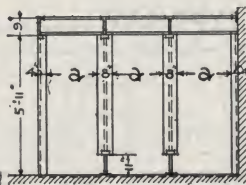
**TYPE-BBV** Inward swing doors on BBV1 & BBV3, Outward on BBV2 & BBV4



ALTERNATE  
FRONT VIEW



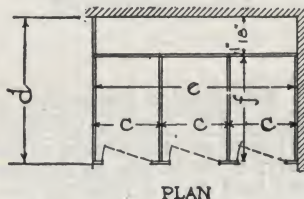
END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

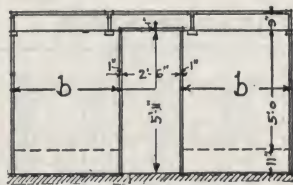
Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c    | d       | e   | f   |
|------|-----|---------|------|---------|-----|-----|
| BW1  | 2-2 | 6-2 1/4 | 2-10 | 6-2 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-6 |
| BW2  | 2-2 | 5-8 1/4 | 2-10 | 5-8 1/4 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| BW3  | 2-0 | 6-2 1/4 | 2-8  | 6-2 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-6 |
| BW4  | 2-0 | 5-8 1/4 | 2-8  | 5-8 1/4 | 8-0 | 4-0 |

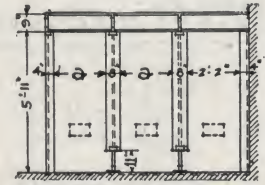


Alternate Types BW1, 2, 3, 4. Exposed  
Ends and Stiles are set 11" above floor  
on N.P. Brass Standards.

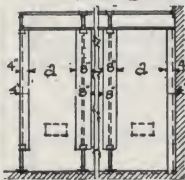
**TYPE-BW** Inward swing doors on BW1 & BW3, Outward on BW2 & BW4



END ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

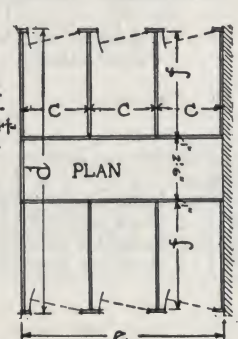


Alternate Types  
BW1, 2, 3, 4.  
Exposed Ends and  
Stiles are set 11" a-  
bove floor. Support-  
ed on Brass Stand-  
ards.

Inward swing doors on BBW1 & BBW3,  
outward swing on BBW2 & BBW4

Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c    | d         | e   | f   |
|------|-----|---------|------|-----------|-----|-----|
| BBW1 | 2-2 | 4-7 1/4 | 2-10 | 10-10 1/2 | 8-6 | 4-6 |
| BBW2 | 2-2 | 4-1 1/4 | 2-10 | 10-10 1/2 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| BBW3 | 2-0 | 4-7 1/4 | 2-8  | 10-10 1/2 | 8-0 | 4-6 |
| BBW4 | 2-0 | 4-1 1/4 | 2-8  | 10-10 1/2 | 8-0 | 4-0 |



**TYPE-BBW**

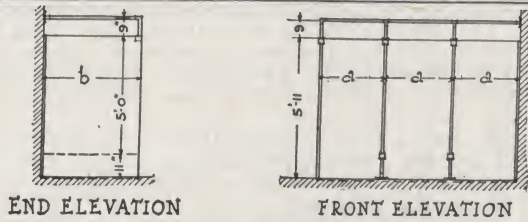
SWEETS  
CATALOGUE  
SERVICE

TOILET ENCLOSURES~PYRAMID TYPES  
B, BB, BV, BBV, BW, BBW

NOT DRAWN  
TO SCALE  
DATE SEPT. 25

DRWG  
2



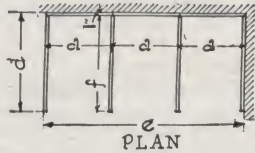


END ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

Schedule of Dimensions

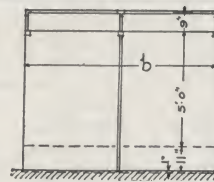
| Type | a    | b   | d   | e   | f   |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| C-2  | 2-10 | 4-1 | 4-1 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| C-4  | 2-8  | 4-1 | 4-1 | 8-0 | 4-0 |
| C-5  | 2-10 | 3-7 | 3-7 | 8-6 | 3-6 |
| C-6  | 2-8  | 3-7 | 3-7 | 8-0 | 3-6 |



PLAN

Alternate Types C 2,4,5 and 6. Exposed ends are set 11" above floor, supported on N.P. Brass Standards

TYPE C

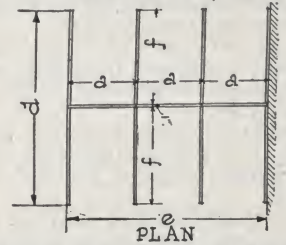


END ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

ALTERNATE FRONT ELEV.  
Schedule of Dimensions

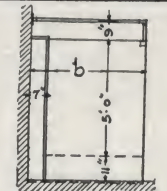
| Type | a    | b   | d   | e   | f   |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| CC 2 | 2-10 | 8-1 | 8-1 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| CC 4 | 2-8  | 8-1 | 8-1 | 8-0 | 4-0 |
| CC 5 | 2-10 | 7-1 | 7-1 | 8-6 | 3-6 |
| CC 6 | 2-8  | 7-1 | 7-1 | 8-0 | 3-6 |



PLAN

Alternate Types CC 2,4,5 and 6. Exposed ends are set 11" above floor, supported on N.P. Brass Standards

TYPE CC



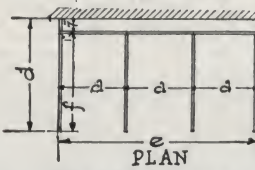
END ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

Schedule of Dimensions

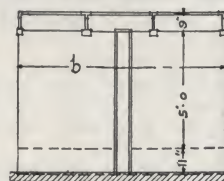
| Type | a    | b   | d   | e   | f   |
|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| CV 2 | 2-10 | 4-8 | 4-8 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| CV 4 | 2-8  | 4-8 | 4-8 | 8-0 | 4-0 |
| CV 5 | 2-10 | 4-2 | 4-2 | 8-6 | 3-6 |
| CV 6 | 2-8  | 4-2 | 4-2 | 8-0 | 3-6 |

ALTERNATE FRONT ELEV.  
Alternate Types CV 2,4,5 and 6. Exposed ends are set 11" above floor supported on N.P. Brass Standards



PLAN

TYPE CV

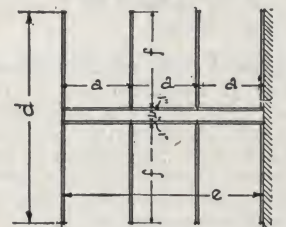


END ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

ALTERNATE FRONT ELEV.  
Schedule of Dimensions

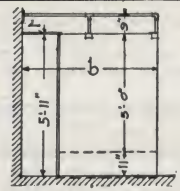
| Type  | a    | b   | d   | e   | f   |
|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| CCV 2 | 2-10 | 8-9 | 8-9 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| CCV 4 | 2-8  | 8-9 | 8-9 | 8-0 | 4-0 |
| CCV 5 | 2-10 | 7-9 | 7-9 | 8-6 | 3-6 |
| CCV 6 | 2-8  | 7-9 | 7-9 | 8-0 | 3-6 |



PLAN

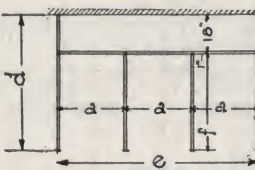
Alternate Types CCV 2,4,5 and 6. Exposed ends are set 11" above floor, supported on N.P. Brass Standards

TYPE CCV



END ELEVATION

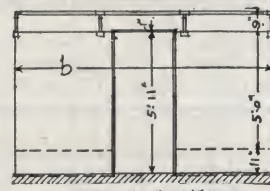
FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN

Alternate Types CW 2,4,5 and 6. Exposed ends are set 11" above floor, supported on N.P. Brass Standards

TYPE CW



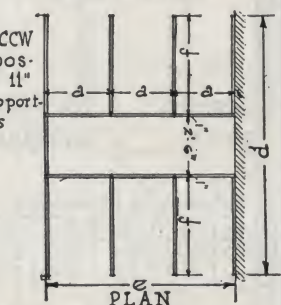
END ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

ALTERNATE FRONT ELEV.

Schedule of Dimensions

| Type  | a    | b    | d    | e   | f   |
|-------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| CCW 2 | 2-10 | 10-6 | 10-8 | 8-6 | 4-0 |
| CCW 4 | 2-8  | 10-6 | 10-8 | 8-0 | 4-0 |
| CCW 5 | 2-10 | 9-6  | 9-8  | 8-6 | 3-6 |
| CCW 6 | 2-8  | 9-6  | 9-8  | 8-0 | 3-6 |



PLAN

Alternate Types CCW 2,4,5 and 6. Exposed ends are set 11" above floor, supported on N.P. Brass Standards

TYPE CCW

SWEET'S  
CATALOGUE  
SERVICE

TOILET ENCLOSURES ~ PYRAMID TYPE S  
C, CC, CV, CCV, CW, CCW.

NOT DRAWN  
TO SCALE.  
DATE SEPT. 25 1933



## SHOWER STALLS

## Information

Type Series A have slate backs, ends and partitions 1 in. thick and 6 ft. 6 in. high and are continuous to top of floor slab. There are no front stiles or curbs. Floor slab is 2 in. thick, sloping to drain outlet in center of slab. Top standards are 2½ in. high to center of 1½-in. outside diameter tubing across fronts. Rail finished against wall and wall flange.

Type Series B are similar to Series A, except that they have in addition curbs at bottom, which are 6 in. high and 1 in. thick.

Type Series C are similar to Series A, except that they have in addition curbs at bottom, and front stiles which are 1 in. thick and continuous to top of curb.

Type Series D and E are similar to Series A, except that they have in addition front stiles of dressing rooms, a stile and curb between shower and dressing room and a slate seat in dressing room.

**General**—Unless otherwise specified, shower stalls will be furnished in ribbon stock with all exposed surfaces standard sand rubbed, including both sides of both ends, regardless of location.

All required angles, stirrups, bolts, nuts, bottom standards, top standards, top rails, wall flanges and double drainage drain for outlet are included and furnished in nickelplated brass.

Alternate type will be furnished only when specified as Type .. Alternate.

Where it is desired to use lead pans with showers, there will be no change in size or arrangement. Additional pieces to cover lead work will be furnished if shower is specified as Type .. for lead pan.

All type shower stalls and alternates, either without or for lead pans, as illustrated, include all slate, drilling of holes, drains and fittings for a complete installation as described, but do not include trap, valves, shower heads, piping, lead pans, shower curtains, snap hooks, doors, hardware or accessories.

Any doors and hardware required for doors, any fittings, trimmings or accessories for shower stalls may be selected from Chapter 8 on Fittings or from other sources, and should be specified accordingly.

## Suggested Form of Specification

**General Conditions**—(a) The General Conditions, paragraphs 1 to 14, inclusive, as printed in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and in Chapter 3 on Structural Slate, copyrighted by and registered with the Structural Service Bureau of Philadelphia, bearing date of September 1927, are hereby made to constitute the General Conditions of this specification, except as they may be herein specifically modified for slate shower stalls.

**Shower Stalls**—(b) Furnish and install all shower stalls, and leave rigid and complete, with oiled finish, in the location shown and, in extent, to the number of stalls and dressing rooms indicated on plans, including all metal work in accordance with the Pyramid descriptions. Those in the various rooms or other places to be as follows:

(c) In (men's lavatory in basement) all to be of Type C as illustrated and described in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and on pages 78 and 79 in

Chapter 6 of a Series on Structural Slate, issued September 1927, by THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY, Pen Argyl, Pa.

(d) In (girls' toilet room in basement) all to be of Type D as shown in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and on pages 82 and 83 of same Chapter.

(e) In (men's toilet room, first story) to be of Type A alternate arranged for lead pan as shown in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and on pages 70 and 71 of same Chapter.

(f) In (women's toilet room, first story) to be of Type DD for lead pan as shown in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and on pages 84 and 85 of same Chapter.

(g) Shower stalls in ..... are to have Pyramid doors No. .... with hardware as follows (give various numbers ..... ) as illustrated in Chapter 8. Each door and all hardware shall be furnished and hung by the slate contractor and left ready for finishing by the painting contractor.

*Note:* (h) If the doors are to be furnished by another contractor, paragraph (g) should be changed to suit, and under carpentry, mill work and hardware, provisions should be made accordingly.

(i) All floor slabs shall be securely and solidly bedded in mortar composed of one volume of cement, one volume of lime and six volumes of sand on foundations furnished by other contractors. All joints shall be made and slabs secured in accordance with Pyramid Standard details. Joints shall be set with a full packing of glycerine and litharge or approved waterproof cement colored with lampblack.

*Note:* (j) If shower floor slabs are set over wooden joists, provide under carpenter work how preparation shall be made for receiving concrete foundations. In any case provide under appropriate section of the specification for the construction of such foundations formed ready to require only the slatesetter's mortar bed.

*Note:* (k) Specify that the desired kinds of shower heads, valves, curtains and hooks shall be furnished by the plumbing contractor and that all piping of every description for supplies shall be done by him as a part of the plumbing work. Heads, valves and curtains may be selected from Chapter 4 and specified accordingly.

*Note:* (l) Specify that the plumbing contractor shall set and connect to the double drainage drain with which all showers are equipped, furnishing and installing all such other drainage requirements in accordance with the remainder of the specification, as are not regularly furnished with the showers as described with Pyramid Standards.

*Note:* (m) Where lead pans are to be used, specify that plumber is to furnish lead of weight desired, and fit and set same in position properly connected to the drain ready for setting of slate floor slabs.

*Note:* (n) The slate work of all enclosures, as provided by General Conditions, will be finished by the contractor erecting the slate work, with one coat of linseed oil and turpentine with or without the addition of lampblack, as directed at the building; but if a painted finish is desired, paragraph (o) should be followed.

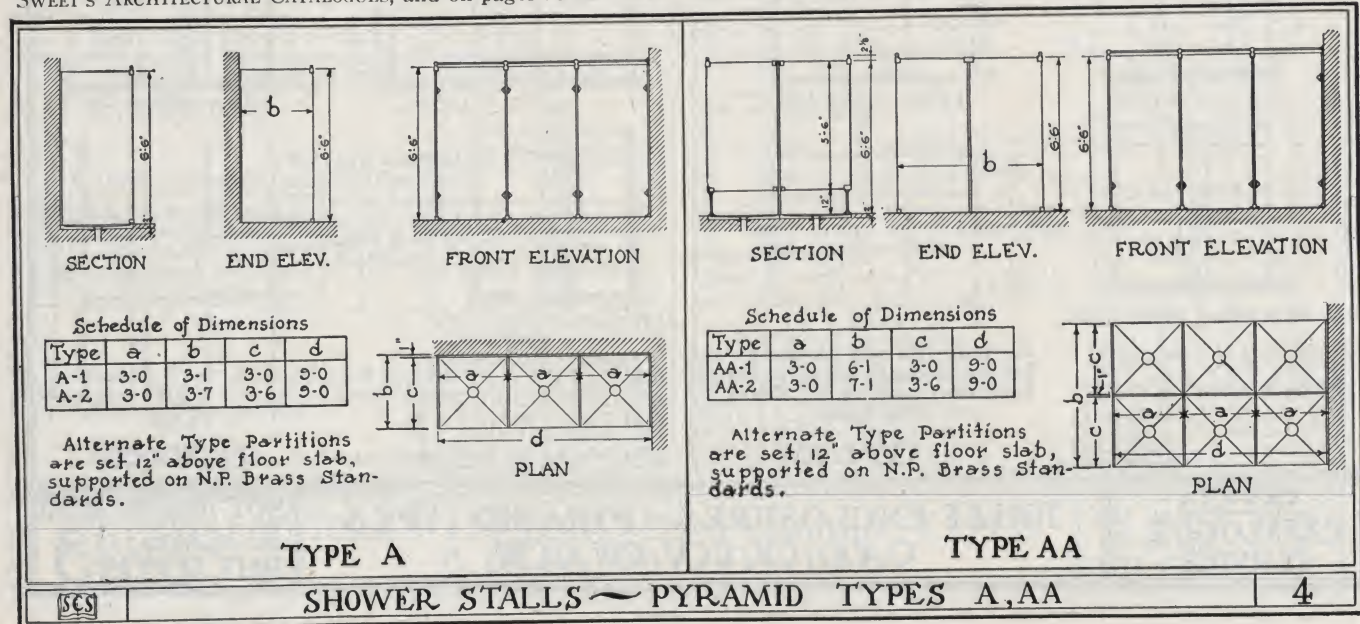
(o) The slate work of all enclosures shall be left free of oil and ready to be finished by the contractor for painting.

*Note:* Under painting specify that all slate work of shower enclosures shall be given 3 coats of white lead and oil paint of color selected.

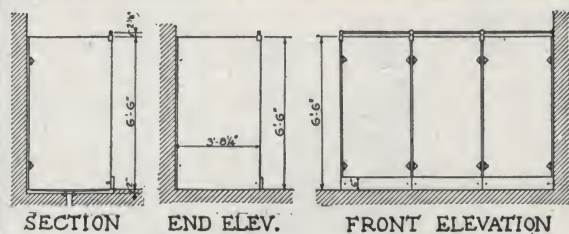
*Note:* (p) Where it is desired to use the Standard type shower, but of a size not shown in this Chapter, the following form is suggested.

(q) (Same as paragraph (c) to end and add) except that size of shower stalls shall be .....

*Note:* If it is desired to set any enclosures directly on any floor this may be done by omitting the slate floor slab. If to be set directly upon a slate cove, or a cove of tile, cement or other material with which the floor may be surfaced, this will require special mention in the specifications, and separate detailing.

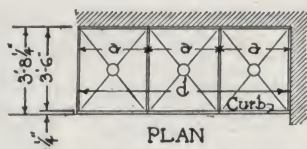




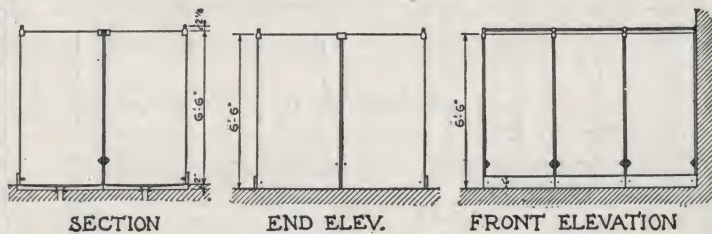


Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | d    |
|------|-----|------|
| B-2  | 3-0 | 9-0  |
| B-3  | 3-6 | 10-6 |

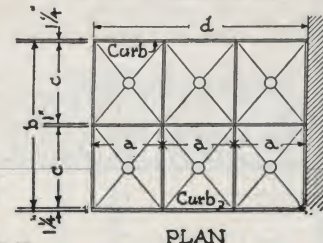


TYPE B

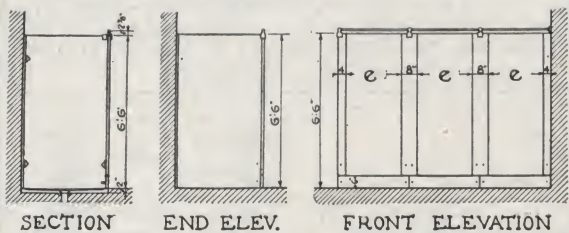


Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c   | d    |
|------|-----|---------|-----|------|
| BB2  | 3-0 | 7-3 1/2 | 3-6 | 9-0  |
| BB3  | 3-6 | 7-3 1/2 | 3-6 | 10-6 |

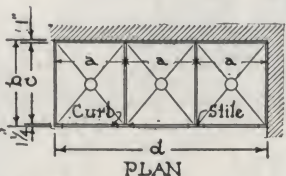


TYPE BB

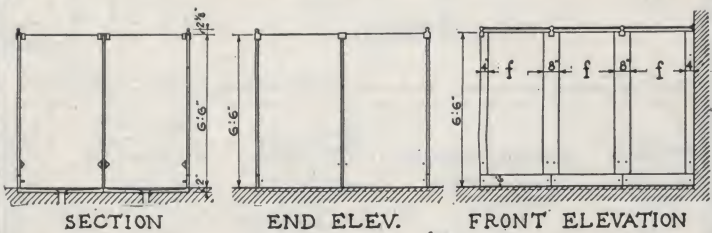


Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c   | d    | e    |
|------|-----|---------|-----|------|------|
| C2   | 3-0 | 3-8 1/2 | 3-6 | 9-0  | 2-4  |
| C3   | 3-6 | 3-8 1/2 | 3-6 | 10-6 | 2-10 |

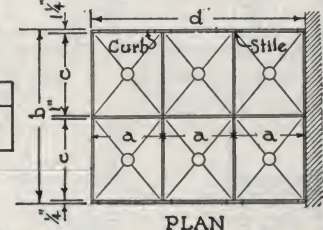


TYPE C

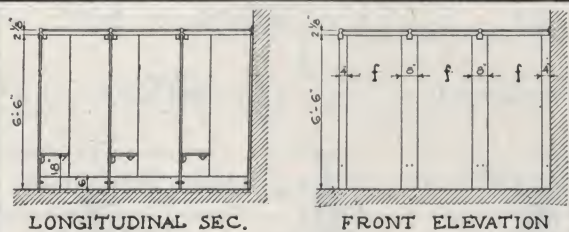


Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c   | d    | f    |
|------|-----|---------|-----|------|------|
| CC2  | 3-0 | 7-3 1/2 | 3-6 | 9-0  | 2-4  |
| CC3  | 3-6 | 7-3 1/2 | 3-6 | 10-6 | 2-10 |

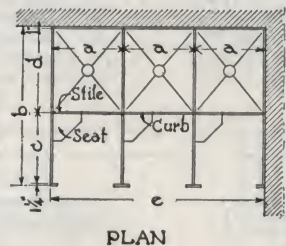


TYPE CC

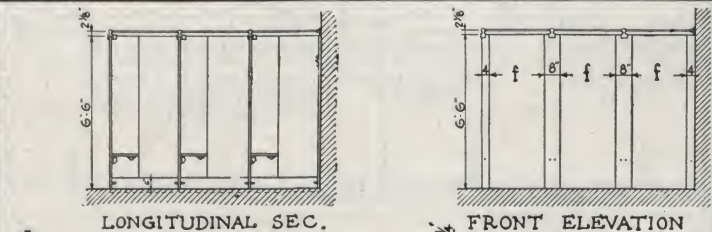


Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b       | c   | d   | e    | f    |
|------|-----|---------|-----|-----|------|------|
| D2   | 3-0 | 6-8 1/2 | 3-0 | 3-6 | 9-0  | 2-4  |
| D3   | 3-6 | 6-8 1/2 | 3-0 | 3-6 | 10-6 | 2-10 |



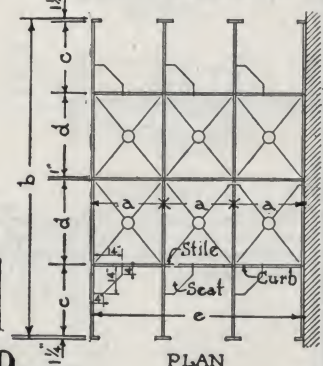
TYPE D



CROSS SECTION

Schedule of Dimensions

| Type | a   | b        | c   | d   | e    | f    |
|------|-----|----------|-----|-----|------|------|
| DD2  | 3-0 | 13-3 1/2 | 3-0 | 3-6 | 9-0  | 2-4  |
| DD3  | 3-6 | 13-3 1/2 | 3-0 | 3-6 | 10-6 | 2-10 |



TYPE DD

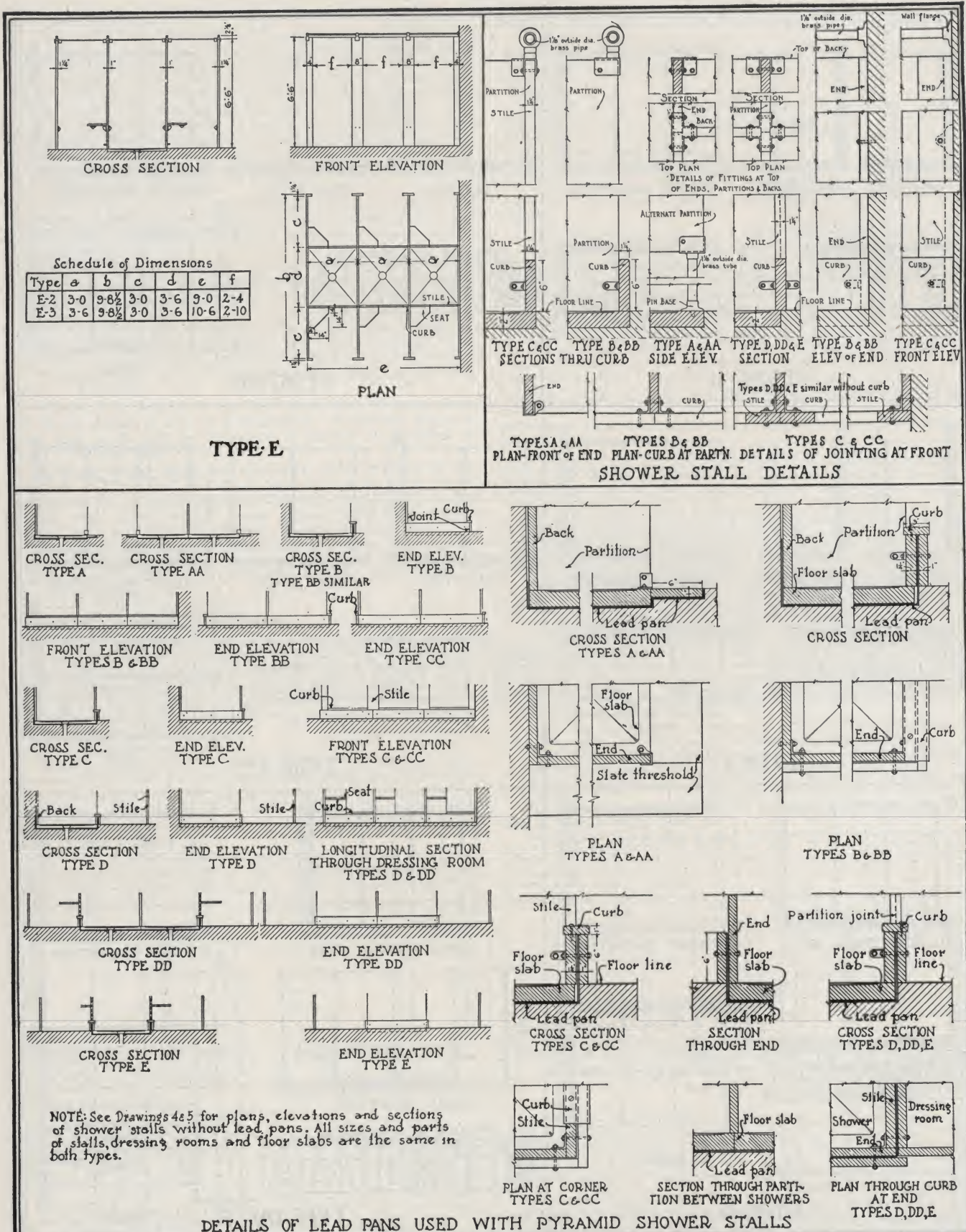
SWEETS  
CATALOGUE  
SERVICE

SHOWER STALLS ~ PYRAMID TYPES  
B, BB, C, CC, D, DD.

NOT DRAWN  
TO SCALE  
DATE SEPT. '25

5





SWEETS  
CATALOGUE  
SERVICE

**SHOWER STALLS ~ PYRAMID TYPE E**  
**DETAILS OF STALLS & LEAD PANS**

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE  
 DATE SEPT. 25  
 DRWG 6



## WAINSCOT, CAPS, BASES, PLINTHS AND THRESHOLDS

## Information

Of the two grades into which slate is divided, Clear and Ribbon Stock, the latter is almost exclusively used for structural purposes.

Unless otherwise specified, it will be furnished in Ribbon Stock. If Clear Stock is desired, it must be distinctly called for.

For use in wainscoting, caps, bases and plinths the standard sand rubbed finish is most desirable, furnishing an even texture surface capable of resisting wear and tear. Where a particularly fine, smooth finish is desired the honed finish should be specified, although this is unusual.

All slate as furnished by the producer has no oil or other finish. A finish is placed on the slate by the slate contractor after erection, consisting of raw linseed oil thinned with turpentine. Slate thresholds are not oiled, requiring no finish other than being thoroughly cleaned upon the completion of all work.

**Data Regarding Drawings**—The sizes and details, shown on the various drawings below on this page, are suggestive only. In each case the sizes and arrangements are best left to the judgment of the architect or contractor for the special purpose for which the material is to be used. Designs and arrangements may be called for by letter or especially detailed in each instance.

The drawings shown for plinths, thresholds, angle coves, wainscot caps and bases are suggestions showing a few of the many designs which may be executed in slate for these purposes. In each case the slate is cut and fitted to suit the spaces in which it is to be placed.

Specifications should clearly state the width and thickness of the slate to be used. The design should be detailed or, if desired, one of the types shown may be selected and called for as described in the suggested specifications.

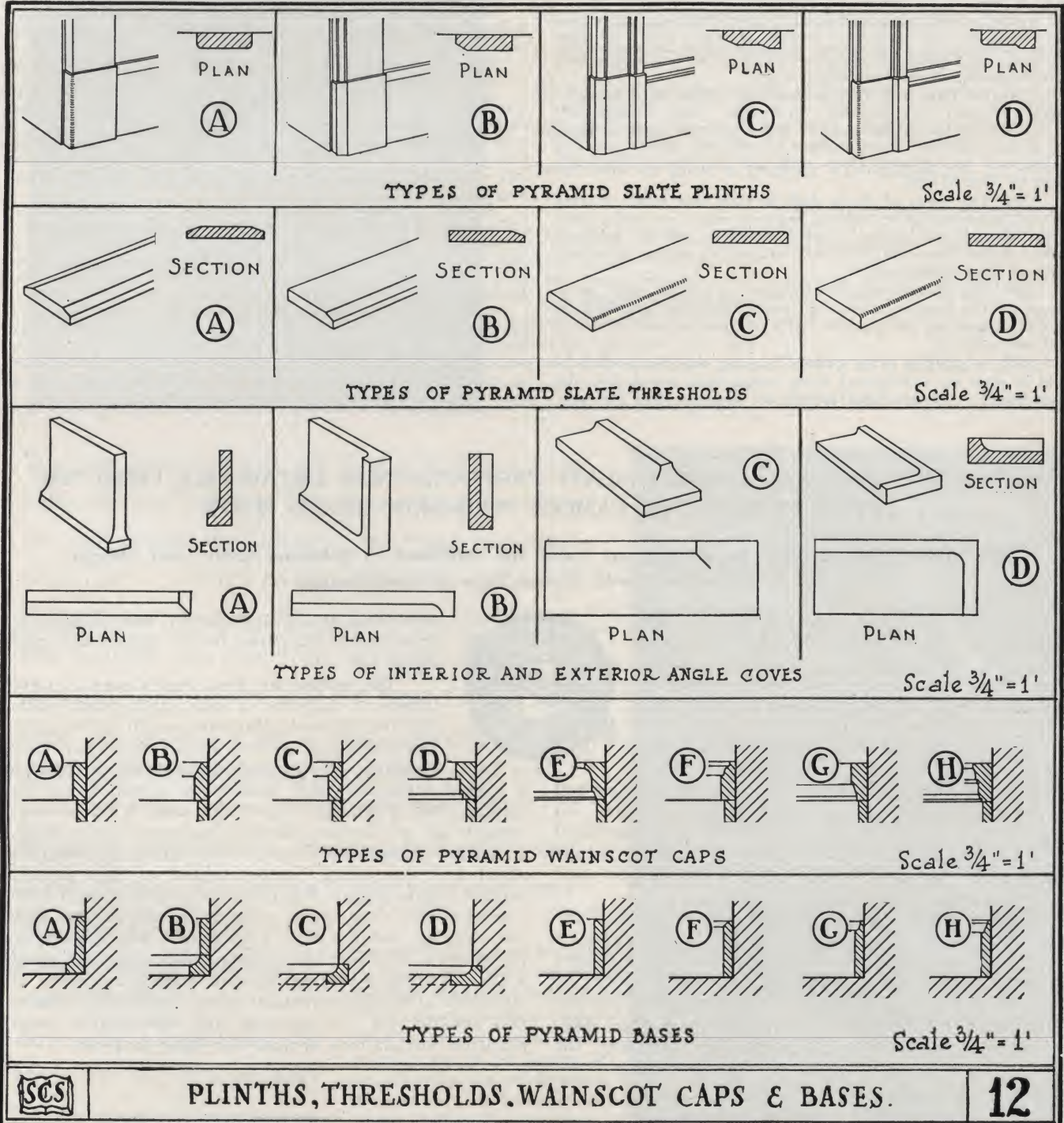
*Note:* Thresholds should be of sufficient length to properly butt into, receive or return against plinths or finish of openings.

## Suggested Form of Specification

**General Conditions**—(a) The General Conditions, paragraphs 1 to 14, inclusive, as printed in the Twenty-fifth Edition of SWEET'S ARCHITECTURAL CATALOGUES, and in Chapter 3 on Structural Slate copyrighted by and registered with the Structural Service Bureau of Philadelphia, bearing date of September 1927, and hereby made to constitute the general conditions of this specification, except as may be herein especially modified.

**Floors, Bases, Plinths and Thresholds**—(49) The floors, bases and plinths in (here enumerate) shall be of Ribbon Stock [Clear Stock] [laid alternating] slate.

(50) The floor slate shall be 1 in. thick and about 12 in.





square (or other size desired, and 1¼ in. thick if over 24 in.) cut in uniform lengths and widths to fit the spaces.

(51) The bases at all walls and partitions shall be 1 in. thick, ..... high above floors and extending 1 in. below the floor. (If base is to be coved, specify it to be 6 in. high above floor, from 2-in. stock with 1-in. radius cove cut on bottom, returned on itself at all openings, and cut with solid returns at all interior and external angles.) All bases to be slightly rounded [bullnosed] on top. (Details or specifications should indicate whether or not base projects full thickness beyond face of wall finish above.)

(52) All trimmed openings where bases occur shall have plinths ..... high conforming by beveled or straight angled faces to the profile of the trims (and of jambs if door is not hung on slate finished side), in accordance with the detail drawings.

(53) Saddles, or thresholds of slate, 2 in. thick, beveled two sides shall be provided at all doors or at openings where floor materials change; the same to be, on the flat surface, the full width of the door or jamb of opening, and, in length, to either extend under plinth or return on same.

(54) *Note:* The above contemplates a sand rubbed floor for interior use. If natural split surfaces of irregular or random sizes, for either interior or exterior use, are desired, so specify, and in any case provide for proper firm and solid foundation in another part of specification. (See Preparatory Work, Paragraphs 6 to 19.)

(55) All slate and the concrete bed beneath shall be thoroughly cleaned and drenched with clear water immediately before slate is laid. Spread a full bed of mortar, from ½ to ¾ in. thick, composed of one volume of portland cement and two volumes of well graded, clean sand, and thoroughly tamp each piece of slate as laid.

(56) The joints of floors shall be tight butt joints grouted in with cement mortar, colored same as slate (or wide joints with light colored mortar, pointed, in which case so specify). Leave floors clean and flush and true at all joints, with each piece of slate solidly bedded.

(57) The bases (whether straight or coved) shall be in pieces of the longest practicable length, thoroughly bedded on cement foundation and against walls, in same mortar as floors, and pointed tight.

(58) In addition to the cement backing, the plinths shall be held in place by nickelplated brass, round head screws into the door bucks. (If concealed screws are desired, state that gal-

vanized screws are to be used with heads countersunk and flushed with "slater's wax.")

(59) *Note:* According to location and intended use, state whether above slate is to be oiled or left unfinished.

**Wainscoting—(60)** Where shown or specified, furnish and set slate slabs to form wainscoting .... high, not less than ⅞ in. thick at edges, and in widths between 3 and 4 ft. to divide with approximate regularity into the various space lengths. Each slab to have (two brass or bronze dowels into base, if any, and) two anchors of brass or bronze into wall at back (at top if above eye line or covered with mould).

(61) *Note:* State whether wainscot height includes caps, if any, and whether slabs shall be cut long enough to extend 1 in. into a cement floor, will have a tile or cement cove or a wood scotia, etc. If slate base is desired, use Paragraphs 51, 57 and 63.

(62) Moulded top, or wainscot cap, shall be thoroughly anchored into wall and mortared against same, bedded to slabs and be cut true to full size details. Joints in interior and external angles and at all openings shall be cut with solid returns and not mitered.

(63) All bases, if of slate, to be thoroughly bedded, set and anchored in cement mortar (as specified for floors).

(64) All butt joints of slabs (and mouldings) to be thoroughly backed up with plaster of paris, filled and pointed with same, colored, and left close, neat and true.

(65) *Note:* Under "Plastering" in new work, state that behind all slate wainscot, plaster is to be omitted.

(66) **In Existing Buildings—**For the application of slate wainscots in existing buildings, with or without bases, specify the slabs to be secured through from the face, either with round head screws or with countersunk screws, concealed with "slate-wax," the screws in masonry to be inserted into expansion sockets or spot grounds and not into wood plugging.

**Bases (without Slate Floors or Wainscots)—**  
(67) **Against Masonry Backgrounds—**In all halls, corridors, passages or other portions of the building so indicated run a slate base ..... thick and ..... high at each wall or partition, pilaster, etc., same to be ..... (to complete, refer to Paragraphs 51, 57 and 63).

(68) **Against Wooden Backgrounds—**In other portions so noted (or here specified) run a plain ⅞x16-in. base (or other height as may be required by local ordinance) with slightly rounded top [bullnose]. To be set and applied in same manner as specified for wainscoting under Paragraph 65, except that it shall be screwed directly into wood supports.

## "PENN-MONT" NATURAL COLORED SLATE PRODUCTS—NOW OBTAINABLE FROM THE PRODUCERS OF THE FAMOUS "PYRAMID" BRAND SLATE

**An Architectural Service Department to Assist the Architect in Selecting Color and Design to Harmonize with Every Type of Architecture**

THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY for many years has furnished only the best grade of quality slate, known as "Pyramid" brand. This name has grown with ever increasing respect and guaranteed to the architect only the best of slate on every project.

A new line has been added and will be known as Pyramid "Penn-Mont" slate. This trade-name applies to roofing, flooring and flagging and all natural colored slate, produced by this company. To continue the service and assurance already appreciated by the building trade for "Pyramid" slate, it will be the practice of THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY to issue certificates with "Penn-Mont" products.

"Penn-Mont" slate is carefully inspected for any possible defects. It is selected for color, uniformity of quality, texture and workmanship. Skilled craftsmen working "Penn-Mont" slate assures the architect a material of unusual charm and individuality. While the strict inspection that all "Penn-Mont" slate must meet is perhaps unnecessary, it gives this company the



knowledge that every piece of slate shipped is represented faithfully by the green and gold certificate.

The output of THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY consists of only high grade slate. The texture and color varies with each quarry and makes it possible to obtain the type of slate specified. Prompt and efficient service through

a highly organized staff under the direction of the Roofing and Flooring Department, and a tremendous capacity for production insures shipment without delay.

The Architectural Service Department is perhaps a novel and interesting feature added to this already capable organization. Realizing the possibilities of such a service, this department working in conjunction with the Roofing and Flooring Department was organized. Its function is to furnish to the architect ideas for using a slate as either a roofing, walk or flooring material. It furnishes specification data, color charts and samples and submits for his approval and observation many beautiful installations of slate for these purposes.



## ARCHITECTS NOW APPRECIATE THIS ADDED FEATURE IN "PENN-MONT" SLATE FLOORS AND WALKS ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖



The "Penn-Mont" Pocono, a random rectangular floor. The colors in this floor have been reproduced by direct color photography and are faithful reproductions of the original floor. This design, embodying every characteristic of dignity and good taste, represents a popular choice of those seeking both beauty and durability.

From a selection of various products, the beautiful coloring, distinctive texture, and natural decorative characteristics of slate offer to the architect a material of unusual value. The warm colorings that blend so charmingly together are given the proper contrast by correctly mixing with the design blue grey slate. This is one of the many reasons why the Penn-Mont floors and walks have become the popular choice of architect and builder alike. There is nothing harsh about the coloring in a Penn-Mont floor. Slate is selected to give a proper combination of colors

for decorative possibility, without the violent clashing of colors which are too strong in tone. Penn-Mont floors are always chastely dignified and charming.

The durability of this product guarantees long wear without upkeep. The colors of natural slate are permanent, becoming even more beautiful with use . . . With twenty-two active quarries and eighteen branch offices in the United States and Canada, we feel that our long experience prepares us to render you the right type of service. In every branch office throughout the country, district managers and their staff are at your command. Here at the home office, our Engineering Department, Flooring & Roofing Department and Service Department are each only too pleased to give your inquiry prompt attention, and will gladly submit layouts and suggestions for floors to blend with particular architectural types.

Reproduced also by direct color photography is the "Penn-Mont" Shadow-Cleft. This irregular design provides an artistic yet informal installation, well adapted for either interior or exterior use. Its rich blending of hues, charming lines and distinctive texture make it a leader among materials for installations out of doors.





# Craftsmanship

in every piece of  
"PENN-MONT" SLATE



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ARCHITECT, RONALD C.  
NOWLING, CINCINNATI

For years this Company has furnished the architectural profession with first grade structural slate. Now for the first time, certified roofing slate, inspected and labeled, is offered the discriminating architect.

The blue and yellow "Penn-Mont" label is not only a mark of recognition but an absolute guarantee of quality slate and workmanship.

EVERY SLATE FASHIONED BY



FRANK GRADDON RESIDENCE  
H. W. LARSEN, ARCHITECT  
AND BUILDERS  
CINCINNATI

## THE REASON WE ISSUE A CERTIFICATE TO YOU

With every shipment of "Penn-Mont" a green certificate is issued. It classifies and guarantees the roof the architect has selected. Each piece of "Penn-Mont" slate is selected, for its quality, texture, color and structure, for its quality, texture, color and structure. It certifies the shipment and assures the architect the slate has met his specification. Insist on the green certificate.

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"PENN-MONT" SLATE



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NOWLING, CINCINNATI

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FRANK GRAYDON RESIDENCE  
H. W. LARDES &  
SONS, ARCHTS.  
AND BUILDERS,  
CINCINNATI, O.

## EVERY SLATE FASHIONED BY HAND GIVES "PENN-MONT" ROOFS THEIR DISTINCTION

Pyramid "Penn-Mont" roofing slate is procured from the country's best quarries. Its texture varies and can be obtained in either a smooth or rough slate. THE STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY, because of its vast resources, makes it possible for the architect to choose from any of its quarries, the roofing best adapted for the project.

Heavy architectural slates with their rugged, pleasing texture in blue-grey or colors, are cut by hand, giving them character and individuality. Thinner slate, either smooth or rough, are all hand cut. Colors that blend with the clear blue sky and the grey of dawn, through hues of autumn's tawny russet and tints of green, these beautiful "Penn-Mont" roofs offer natural charm and hand craftsmanship.

### DEPARTMENT FOR ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE

One of many features sponsored by The Structural Slate Company is the newly organized department for personal architectural service.

By constant contact with America's foremost architects we can render a unique personal service which includes counsel on the various types of roof design, prints and specifications.

## THE REASON WE ISSUE A CERTIFICATE TO YOU

With every shipment of "Penn-Mont" roofing slate a green certificate is issued. It classifies this slate and guarantees the roof the architect has selected. Every piece of "Penn-Mont" slate is selected, from our quarries, for its quality, texture, color and strength. It certifies the shipment and assures the architect that the slate has met his specification. Insist on the "Penn-Mont" green certificate.

